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Exchange Control Tightened

Nanking, June 10.
The Minister of Finance, Mr. O. K. Yui, reporting to the National Economic Council, said today that foreign exchange control will be tightened hereafter to conserve government's foreign exchange reserves, the official Central Daily News said today.

The paper added that government had decided to retrench government offices abroad and cut down the number of government personnel sent abroad.

In future all applications for foreign exchange must be sent to the Executive Yuan's foreign exchange auditing committee for approval.

Mr. Yui said the government had decided to readjust the rate of salt and commodity direct taxes to increase the national revenue. He confirmed that government was also planning to impose a capital levy tax as soon as possible.

He said the Finance Ministry had drawn up a set of new regulations for the prevention of smuggling in China. The regulations would be sent to the Legislative Yuan shortly for legislation.—United Press.

Shanghai Students Strike

Shanghai, June 10.
Students of more than 60 universities and high schools today staged a one-day strike in protest against the continued detention of approximately 50 students arrested in recent disturbances who are now being "re-educated" at an undisclosed segregation centre.

In pamphlets distributed throughout the city, the students demand unconditional and immediate release of their colleagues.

Meanwhile, Mayor K. C. Wu, for the first time, admitted today that the authorities have abandoned the idea of transporting suspect Communist agents to the Communist areas, stating that all students will be allowed to return to their homes after a period of re-education, which it is rumoured, will last throughout the summer months.

Addressing Kuomintang leaders in Nanking last night, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek warned that "the damage to our country and race will be grievously incalculable should the present strikes in schools continue and should there be a further deterioration in our nation's educational behaviour".—Reuter.

Lend-Lease Bases Agreement

Washington, June 9.
An Anglo-American agreement that will permit third nations to use the 99-year leased bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Caribbean area will be announced here shortly, it was learned authoritatively today.

The bases concerned are among those granted to the United States under the famous "destroyer-bases" agreement between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt in 1940. United States and British officials are working out details of settlement, the principles of which have already been agreed on.

The way will soon be open for Canadian and South-American airlines to use airfields which, under the terms of this interim agreement, have hitherto only been open to the United States, and on Newfoundland (not including Gander), which is already in general use by the details of which are being worked out jointly with the Newfoundland Government. It also concerns several airfields in places such as Bermuda, Trinidad, and Antigua.

RESUMPTION OF JAPAN TRADE

Major Export Production Still Held Up

Japanese Views On New Order

Tokyo, June 10.
Japanese businessmen welcomed SCAP's announcement of the reopening of private trade on August 15 as a long awaited initial step, but not a final solution of the quest for international markets.

Neither SCAP nor Japanese officials expect private business to accomplish more at the outset than a stimulation of the limited export trade which is now under way between the Governments.

Major export production was stymied by shortages of raw materials, uncertainty over reparations and the domestic economic maladjustment. The great industrial area of Osaka, for example, is operating at less than 25 per cent capacity, say military government officials. This was principally attributed to business hesitancy over reparations and shortages of coal.

Kumkichi Nakajima, President of the Japan Foreign Trade Association, said in commenting on the SCAP announcement, that Japan needed considerable raw material imports before she would be able to increase available exports.

Other Japanese business men opined the country will have little to export by August and hinted again at the necessity of foreign loans.

SCAP officials say the entry of private businessmen into Japan should increase the present export figures somewhat. For one thing, they expected to guide the Japanese production of fabrics and art works with suitable designs for American taste instead of the outmoded and unsuitable products which now generally are produced.

Private businessmen expected also to encourage such fields as ceramics, which has been little touched in the government-to-government business dealings.—Associated Press.

Yen Rate
Washington, June 10.
An American drive to set an official exchange rate for the yen appears a likely follow up to the decision permitting the resumption of limited private trade in Japan on Aug. 15.

Government economic experts said they hope the renewal of the once lucrative Japanese commerce will lead to the establishment of an official international currency rate within six months.

In pre-war days, when the value of the yen was 2½ cents, the export-import value of Japanese trade amounted to around US\$300,000,000 yearly. The occupation yen has been pegged at two cents by General Douglas MacArthur.

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THEIR SECOND DIVORCE

London, June 9.
Flight-Lieutenant Ankerst Scott of the Royal Air Force divorced his wife early in the war because of her adultery with Arthur Williams. In 1943, he forgave her and remarried her.

Today a London court granted him a second divorce on the ground of her adultery with Arthur Williams.—United Press.

TANKS QUELL CROWD

Milan, June 9.
Army tanks, troops and police went into action in Cremona, 40 miles southeast of Milan to quell crowds of Left-wing supporters who prevented the opening of the Provincial Congress of the Right-wing Uomo Quilungue (Common Man) Party.

The Chief of the Cremona police was attacked, manhandled and abused. Many received hospital treatment for injuries.

Hundreds of people, including women, blocked all approaches to the palace where the congress was to take place. They set upon those believed to belong to the movement, which is accused of sheltering many Fascists.

A group of Congressmen who barricaded themselves in the building was rescued by armed

Sinkiang Invasion Reported

Nanking, June 10.
Semi-official sources said today that Outer Mongolian forces of considerable strength have penetrated 200 miles into northwestern China under cover of four warplanes.

The informants identified the planes as of "Soviet nationality" and said they bombed and strafed Chinese cities causing considerable casualties.

The drive was said to have started on June 6. The sources said the Ministry of National Defence had suppressed a stream of excited cables to local papers by newsman in Sinkiang province, reporting details of the "invasion."

A Ministry spokesman declined to comment on the reports. While the informants failed to give the exact location of the reported invasion, a "Hsin Min Pao" dispatch from Peiping said Outer Mongolian infantry, cavalry and artillery had penetrated into Sinkiang Province.—Associated Press.

police and reported to the railway station.—Reuter.

Baseless Fear Led To Tragedy

London, June 10.
Honest, hard-working Brindley Davies saw the shadow of tuberculosis hanging over his happy little home in suburban Purfleet.

He trembled at the thought that the dread disease would take him from his adoring wife and four young daughters whom neighbours called the "prettiest youngsters in town."

Last Thursday, Davies, 37, who works as a machinist at the nearby Ford plant, fell ill and asked his wife to fetch a neighbour. Before she left he placed his arms around her and said tenderly "Take care of yourself."

She smiled and told him not to worry. Then she left.

He crept upstairs so as not to awaken his four children and stood by their bedside for a long time. Then he shot each of them in the heart and turned the revolver on himself.

The three oldest girls, aged ten, eight and four, died instantly. Davies died two days later.

Appeasement Wanted In Greece

Zurich, June 9.
The International Socialist Conference ended today after the conference had unanimously approved the delegations' proposal that the conference send an appeal to the United Nations asking that the policy of appeasement and democratic pacification be applied in Greece.

The conference also demanded that the Greek Government should declare a general amnesty.

The conference decided to hold its next meeting in Belgium, (probably Antwerp) next December, to last four days. The agenda for the next conference will include problems of economic reconstruction, reconstitution of international, and problems of peace.

The conference heard a speech from a member of the Jewish Agency, who attacked the methods of the Palestine authorities in dealing with immigrants.—Reuter.

140 DROWNED IN YANGTSE

Shanghai, June 10.
Only 100 of some 300 persons aboard were rescued when the Chinese 500-ton ship Ta Feng sank at noon yesterday during a violent storm off Wusong, according to Chinese reports this morning.

The remaining 140 are still missing and feared to have been drowned. The ship was bound for Nantong on the Yangtze, about 80 miles northeast of Shanghai, the home of a great majority of Shanghai's labourers.—Reuter.

All Quiet In Macao

Macao, June 10.
No martial law has been declared here, despite rumours from Canton and elsewhere.

The only notable activity taking place is on the part of the Censor's office, which has scrutinized newspapers more closely than usual.

Although the Colony is outwardly quiet, Government officials are aware of the Chinese desires for retrocession and are watching developments closely. The military defences, which were strengthened after the war, are believed by qualified observers to be strong enough to withstand any incursion across the border.

The smuggling traffic, which diminished somewhat as a result of persistent Government round-ups, has been resumed. The smugglers, however, have had to make a general reduction in their rates as neither imports nor exports are profitable at present, with the exception of wolfram.—United Press.

THE WEATHER

Pressure is high over Honshu and in a ridge extending from the Pacific anti-cyclone to Malaya. Depressions over S. Manchuria and Kyushu are moving ENE; the latter a trough stretches WSW to N. Indo-China.

Today's Forecast:—Windy light, from S. quarter. Partly cloudy. Isolated morning showers.

Yesterday's Weather:—Partly cloudy. Maximum: 89.2 deg. Fah. Minimum: 78.3 deg. Fah. Rainfall: 3.5 hours.

Humidity: 12 mm. 5.0 deg. Total since Jan. 1—715.3 mm. as against an average of 603.3 mm.

Readings at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Baro. at m.s.l. ... 1005.8 1006.1 m.h.
Temp. ... 29.7 29.0 m.h.
Rel. Humidity ... 80 75 %
Dew Point ... 80 78 deg. F.
Wind Direction ... WN Calm
Wind Force ... 2 0 knots.

Artificial Gulletts "A Success"

Moscow, June 9.
Soviet surgeons are now creating artificial gulletts to save the lives of those whose vital passage from throat to stomach has been blocked by accident or disease, according to a report to the Pirogov Surgical Society in Leningrad.

Professor Sergei S. Yudin, who developed the difficult technique several years ago, reported triumphantly to his colleagues that 250 artificial oesophagus operations have been performed and that he now has so perfected the complex process it can be completed in two weeks.

Prior to Yudin's technique, those whose oesophagus was blocked or destroyed by burns from accidental poisoning by acids or alkalies, or by cancer or other tumors and inflammatory processes, were fed through tubes inserted directly in the stomach. They usually were bed-ridden for the duration of their lives.

According to his report, Yudin's operation enables them to eat normally within a week.

Tunnel Drilled
Yudin creates an artificial oesophagus by, first, removing the end of the small intestine. Then he "drills" a tunnel from the abdomen to the neck with the help of special instruments he has developed. To the upper end of this tunnel he attaches the small intestine, joining it, through a small incision in the neck, with the patient's throat. He calls this the "creation of a co-ortico."

Of the 250 operations Yudin's school has performed, 140 have taken place in the last few years since perfection of the technique.

CANTON FEARS COUP D'ETAT

Canton, June 9.
Canton, the traditional "Mother of Revolutions" in China, may shortly fulfill that role once again, in the opinion of experienced observers who are watching developments closely.

These observers foresee eventual disintegration of the Central Government in the wake of continued economic crisis, student uprisings, civil war and growing discontent among the populace as a whole.

They look for China to be broken up into two or more autonomous regions, run by local warlords in the event they are able to escape Communist domination.

An underground movement for secession of South China is said to be in progress, to come into effect when and if the Central Government collapses.

Chinese Nationalist sources believe the head of this movement is Marshal Li Tsi-shen, formerly the most powerful warlord in South China and now a political refugee in Hongkong. Marshal Li's alleged activities are giving local officials here a bad case of jitters and are causing them to see Communists behind every gatepost.

Marshal Li's statement of two months ago, in which he criticised the Kuomintang and predicted a "people's revolution" against the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek within a year, caused consternation among local officials and resulted in a suppressive campaign against newspapers, students and anyone else who might be considered a potential threat.

Communist Elements
Chinese sources believe Li to be in constant touch with Communist elements in the East and West River areas of Kwangtung Province. These guerrillas originally were evacuated to Shantung last summer by a peace team from Executive Headquarters, but more recently were reported to be slowly drifting back, including the commander, Gen. Tseng Seng.

These sources also believe Li to be involved in the present uprising in the Kwangchowwan area, where Communist-led bandits are reported to be in control of five helen (districts). Despite continued anti-Government successes in that region Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, commander of the Government forces, has been injured.

Kidnaped Britons
The brief statement did not say whether the two men had been injured.

Kiriat Shaul is near the all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv.

Military patrols had been scouring the area since the two officers were seized at a swimming pool at Ramat Gan.—Associated Press.

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Arrested in possession of 10 tael of raw opium at 7.30 p.m. on June 9, at the K.C.R. Station, Chung Chung was yesterday fined \$1,200 (or six months' hard labour in default) by Mr. Latimer. R/O Paulie said that the drug was found hidden in a basket of fruit.

Another Zionist Outrage

Two British Policemen Abducted From

Buried The Wrong Mr. T.G. Jones

Sydney, June 10. Thomas George Jones, aged 50, celebrated on Monday his "return from the dead" and wondered whether the £60 it cost his relatives to bury another Thomas George Jones could be recovered.

Three months ago, a Sydney man died and two relatives of Monday's "ghost" identified him as their brother-in-law. They buried him in the family grave at Botany cemetery, Sydney, at a cost of £60.

But the brother-in-law, Thomas George, turned up in a Sydney "pub" on Saturday and the very sight of him there almost caused his nephew William Robertson to faint.

Muttered Robertson: "You're dead. You're supposed to be dead. I go out every Sunday and put flowers on your grave." Police later established that the man who was buried was a Thomas George Jones, aged 45, who bore a resemblance to the living Jones, but that was all. Associated Press.

EARTHQUAKE

Manchester, N.H., June 9. An earthquake of dish-rattling intensity was felt in parts of Southern New Hampshire between Manchester and Nashua. No damage is reported. United Press.

President Truman Visiting Canada

Washington, June 9. President Truman is leaving here by train late tonight on a three-day state visit to Canada, during which he is expected to give a new impetus to American-Canadian talks, foreshadowing possible Canadian participation in the new "continental plan" of the Secretary of State, General Marshall, for aid to Europe. Authoritative sources disclose that the United States and Canada are already privately exploring ways of finding a solution to Canada's aggravated American dollar problem, which is as serious as that of many European countries less fortunate in other respects.

The visit may also be connected with renewing wartime American-Canadian cooperation for pooling raw materials and production.

President Truman, who is accompanied by a strong force of State Department experts on Canadian affairs, is expected to make these discussions at least a step further in the conference he is to have with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, and his Cabinet.

Like many European countries, Canada is buying far more from the United States than she is selling. The possibility now is that if and when the present Canadian loans to Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and China are exhausted, Canada will find herself in possession of stocks of wheat, beef and other supplies badly needed in foreign countries for which they cannot pay.

On the other hand, Canada, which is entirely dependent on the United States for imports

Swimming Pool In Tel Aviv Woman Bather Hurt By Smoke Bomb

Jerusalem, June 9. A British police sergeant and a constable were abducted from the swimming pool at Ramat Gan, a suburb of Tel Aviv, just before dusk tonight—only a few hours after the arrival in Jerusalem of the vanguard of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine.

A raiding party of ten men and one woman arrived at the entrance to the Galo Gil ("Joy Waves") swimming pool, armed with Tommy-guns and revolvers. One of the men brushed past the attendant and when the latter followed him, demanding an entrance fee, six others entered and approached two of the police officers who were sitting in bath of costumes on deck chairs near the edge of the pool.

They pointed pistols at the two officers and when one tried to resist he was beaten on the head. Both were then marched at pistol point to trucks. There were 150 Jews at the pool at the time.

Witnesses said one of the victims was dragged off with blood streaming down his face. The swimming pool cashier tried to block their exit but was beaten by the kidnappers. The kidnappers threw two smoke bombs as they left the enclosure. The bombs burned a woman bather on the legs. The pool telephones had been cut.

The British authorities immediately sealed off all security zones in Jerusalem, Haifa and Jaffa and began checking all who entered or left. Military radio warned members of the forces to go to their barracks.

Curfew

On the roads leading to Ramat Gan, armoured cars and tanks raised clouds of dust. It is expected a curfew would be announced before dawn to aid the strong patrols combing the area around the Jewish city.

Earlier Warning

The Hagana organ "Hahomah" warned a few hours earlier: "Our intelligence has established that the dissident underground groups (Irgun and Stern Gang) intend soon to kidnap Britons in Palestine for hostages in the event death sentences are passed on the five Irgunists accused of taking part in the Acre prison attack.

"The authorities and dissidents will almost certainly throw the country into turmoil just when the UNSCOP (United Nations Special Committee on Palestine) are here to examine the Palestine question. We want to go on record as saying that dissidents will be responsible for the disruption of the security of this country during the inquiry."

"The Palestine Jewish community will never consent to become the victim of the terrorists who unwittingly become the tools of British policy."

The trial of seven Irgunists is expected to begin next week. —United Press.

Palestine Mission Arrives

Jerusalem, June 9. Thirty-three members of the United Nations special committee on Palestine secretariat, headed by the British administrative secretary, B. G. Alexander, arrived by plane today.

The remaining 62 are expected in the next 24 hours. Asked whether the underground would get an opportunity to present its case, Alexander said: "We still do not know how to contact them."

Meanwhile, a Hagana spokesman said there is no intention of interrupting the flow of uncertified refugees to Palestine.

Irgun and Stern gang spokesmen said they did not intend to observe the "truce" if deportations continue. —United Press.

TEA SUBSIDY DECREASE

London, June 9. The Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, made it clear in the House of Commons today that the recent increase in the price of tea in Britain meant a decrease of £5,885,000 in the tea subsidy.

Major Spencer, Conservative, had asked by what amount it was intended, as a result of the estimated increase in the price of tea to consumers of £6,000,000 in a full year, to increase or decrease the subsidy on tea for the same period?

Mr. Strachey:—"It means a decrease of £5,885,000 in the tea subsidy."—Reuter.

Royal Navy Remembers A Godmother

London, June 9.

Mrs. Harriet I. Wilkeson, of Asbury, New Jersey, who during the war was played fairly godmother to thousands of British sailors, was the guest of honour at a party given this afternoon, given by Viscount Hall, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mrs. Wilkeson, a 69-year-old widow, flew to Great Britain ten days ago to renew the friendship with the Royal Navy men whom she entertained at her home.

A grateful Admiralty gave a grand party for her attended by many Cabinet Ministers and high-ranking naval officers. The guests included the Prime Minister's wife, Mrs. Clement Attlee, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence, and Mrs. Alexander, and Mr. W. J. Edwards, Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

The United States Navy was well represented at the party, the American guests including Commodore T. Shelley, the United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Shelley. —Reuter.

How They Are Trying To Cut Down On Fags

London, June 10. Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton's edict that Britons must cut their smoking to conserve dollars has brought a flood of suggestions on how to do it from the press and from street corner free advice groups.

Dalton's statement that England was spending more dollars for American tobacco than the United States was spending on all purchases from Britain jolted the average citizen over here. So did the one shilling boost in tax, which made a packet of 20 cost three shillings four pence.

The British smoker has been reading carefully the various methods suggested by doctors or psychologists, who had newspaper columns turned over to them.

Here are some of the ideas put forth:

Drastic Cure
For a complete cure, take an occasional mouth-wash of silver nitrate solution. It will make cigarettes taste so horrible for eight to ten hours that you won't want to smoke.

Another aid is bicarbonate of soda, which makes the body alkaline and relieves the craving. A less severe method is to substitute snuff or sweets.

The list is much longer, for decreasing the number of cigarettes smoked a day. If you usually start smoking at breakfast, postpone the first one until 10 a.m. Then when you get used to that, creep up on yourself in a cunning and stealthy manner and move the schedule ahead to eleven.

Stub Smoking
There is stub smoking. Light a cigarette, take a few puffs, then stub it and return it to your pack.

"Superforts" Land In Norfolk

Markham, Norfolk, June 9. Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder was unexpectedly on hand to greet the crews of nine American "Superfortresses" which landed here this afternoon to begin a week's goodwill tour of Great Britain.

He told his "comrades of the United States Air Force" that he wanted to be among the first to welcome them on the first formal visit a flight of B-29s has ever paid to Britain.

Referring to "the mutual understanding and faith between Great Britain and the United States", Lord Tedder said that such understanding could be fostered by the two air forces and could be made as important a factor for world peace as it had been for defeat of enemies in war.

The ground crews of the RAF Bomber Command Station at this airfield turned out to watch the nine big United States planes arrive from Germany, where they have been stationed for the last week.

In addition, hundreds of civilians from neighbouring towns and villages crowded the borders of the air strip where Lord Tedder formally received the flight crews—numbering 99—and 31 other men who accompanied them.

This is not the first visit of a "Superfort" to Great Britain. During the winter of 1944-45 a single "Fortress" was stationed at Bovingdon airfield in Hertfordshire, and made one operational flight over Germany.

Its chief purpose here then was to allow high-ranking British air force officials to become familiar with the details of the bomber.

Last spring, a flight of three B-29s was stationed at Markham for several months to carry out experimental bombings of the U-boat pens at Bremen. Flights went out almost daily to drop "incert" bombs to determine the penetrating powers of American and British heavy bombs.

The report on how far the various bombs penetrated into the 26 feet of reinforced concrete that roofed the pens has never been made public.

Guests Of Norwich
Tomorrow the bomber crews will be the guests of the city of Norwich and luncheon guests of the city.



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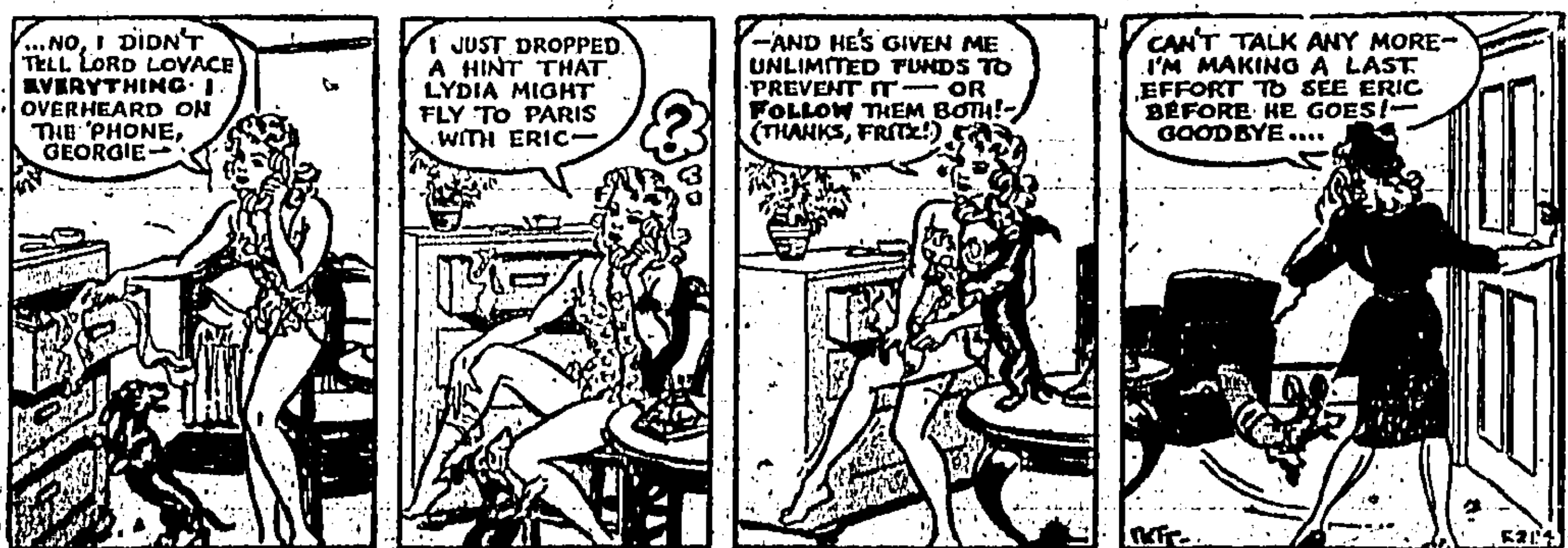
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Lake Success, N.Y., June 9. The accusation that the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Trygve Lie, "went outside and beyond the scope of his functions" in circulating the recent British note on immigration to Palestine to the United Nations member states was made in a statement issued today by the Jewish Agency here.

The Agency's statement said: "It is with deep regret that we find ourselves constrained to protest at the action of the Secretary-General."

It requested that a protest be circulated to member nations and that a copy be also transmitted to the Chairman of the Special Committee of Inquiry on Palestine. —Reuter.



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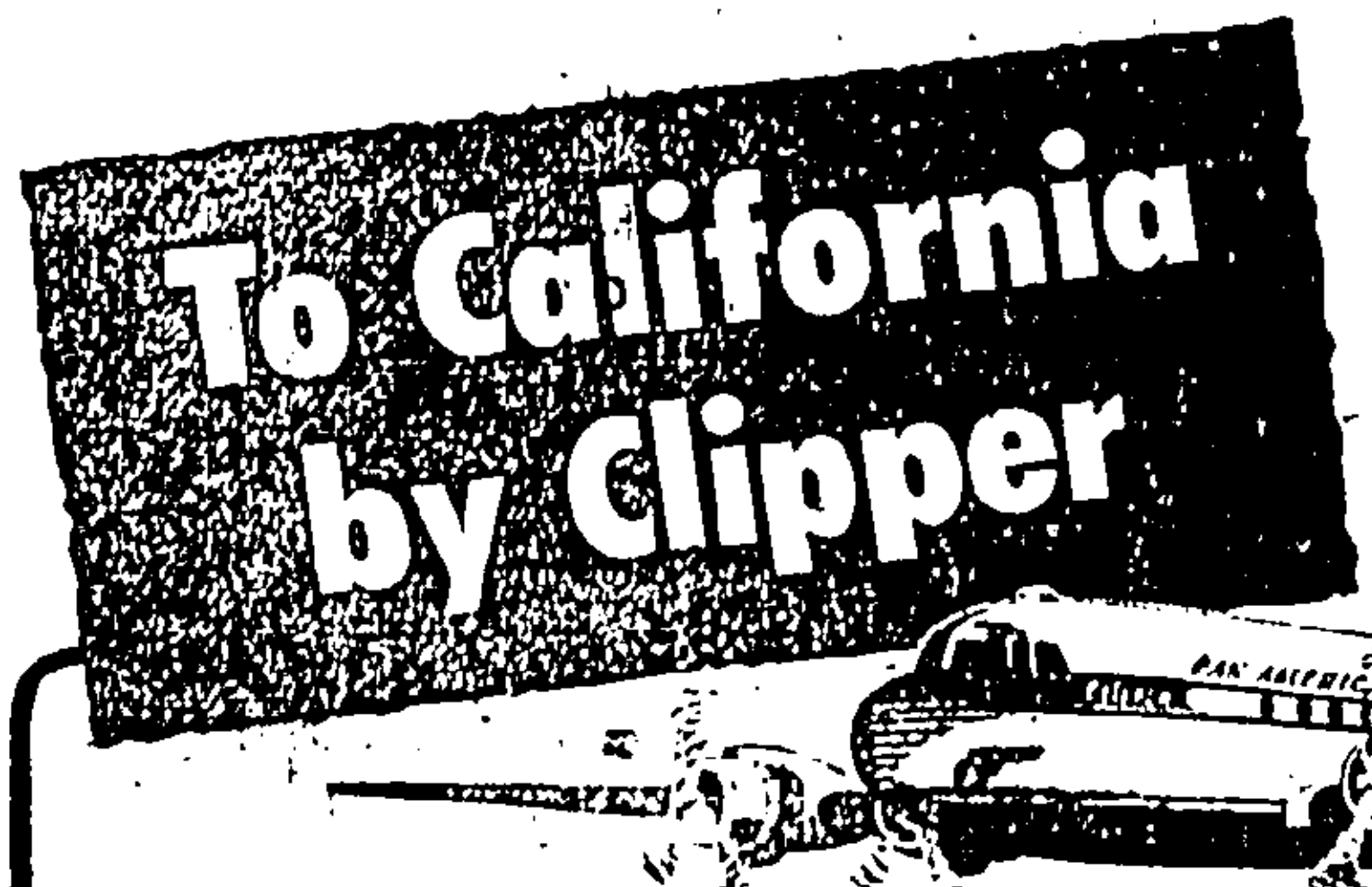
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NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Seventh Extra Race Meeting Thursday, 12th June, 1947

(POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY, 7TH JUNE 1947)
The First Race will be run at 2.30 p.m. and the last race will be run at 8.00 p.m.

Through numbers (5 races—\$10) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Casino Race (\$2.00) on the Lantau Handicap. The latter may also be purchased at the Branch Office, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SPECIAL CASH SWEEP ON LANTAU HANDICAP.
The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 12th June 1947.

The DRAW will be held at the Race Course at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, 12th June 1947.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.
Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.
Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club House at \$10 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurer's Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 27181).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tio Tio, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES.
Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found indulging with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

BY ORDER,
S. A. SLEAP
Secretary.

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GLEAM OF HOPE

An encouraging report of the tone of his recent conversations in Moscow has been given by Mr. J. H. Wilson, the Secretary for Overseas Trade. There is a chance that Britain may get some Russian timber this year and some Russian grains next year, provided that Britain can help the Russians to mechanise their timber industry and provided that the Russians have, or make available, a surplus from this year's harvest of grain. It will be earnestly hoped that something more definite will result than has so far been secured by similar conversations which have continued intermittently for the past three years. They were first held up because Russia disputed the prices of certain war-time deliveries. When this was settled by virtual conceding her contention, only a trickle of trade resumed. British imports from Russia were under \$2,000,000 last year and included only a fraction of the small amount of timber which had been promised. Exports to Russia were about \$5,000,000, including a quantity of electrical plant which we should have done much better to keep. This total trade of \$7,000,000 compares with a figure of \$7,000,000 in 1938. Both countries have therefore a long way to go before attaining even the modest pre-war level, let alone that greatly increased total which both undoubtedly desire and which British Ministers at one time seemed to expect. There is still a nigger in the woodpile in the shape of the Russian desire for credits on much longer terms than Britain is willing to grant. It is known that during earlier negotiations the Russians asked for from 10 to 25 years credits and we offered only five years, as in the pre-war commercial Agreement. Mr. Wilson was not empowered to discuss this question, though the conclusion of any general agreement depends upon its settlement. But the difficulty does not seem insoluble. The Russian record on commercial contracts once they have been concluded is beyond criticism, and it may, in the long run, prove possible to arrange some relaxation of the usual terms upon which British exporters are accustomed to do business. It is gratifying, at a time when the Anglo-Russian political sky is obscured, to be able to detect some break in the commercial clouds. That is a not unusual experience. Britons were the first to make trading arrangements with the Soviet Government in 1921, and both sides would probably prefer to forget the only serious interruption in commercial relations between the two wars. The principle of not allowing diplomatic disagreements to interfere with trading friendliness is a sound one—based on the arguments that business is in any case reciprocally advantageous, and that friendliness in one sphere may spread to others. In the present case, there is a consensus of opinion among those who went with the Foreign Secretary to Moscow that the war damage in Russia is appalling. Her need for capital goods to restore any fair level of conditions is therefore urgent. On our side, our needs for raw materials and food, such as Russia now shows signs of being able to supply, have never been concealed. Mutual interest in trade was never stronger, and now that each side knows that both sides will be found able to supply a lot without damage to their own interior economy and without allowing exports to be governed by politics.

Britain's Generals Go Back To School

By Peter Lovegrove

Eighteen generals (two of them C. in C.) and eight marshals and four admirals, as well as an assortment of naval captains, army brigadiers and air commodores have been back at school in Whitehall for a week.

A number came from overseas commands, the Dominions and the United States. Lt. Gen. A. Galloway was present from Malaya Command, Maj. Gen. W. A. Dimoline from East Africa, Maj. Gen. E. L. Bbbs, 6th Airborne Division Commander from M.E.L.F., and Maj. Gen. G. Surtees from Hamburg District. New Zealand sent her Chiefs of General and Air Staffs, Canada her Vice-Chief of General Staff and South Africa the D.C.G.S. of the Union Defence Force. The eight American senior officers were flown over specially for the course.

Their object was to bring themselves up to date in matters of air weapons which can be used in support of land forces.

The course was held at the School of Air Support near the great historic fortress of Old Sarum, just outside Salisbury.

It was here that ten centuries ago King Edgar called a national assembly to devise means of checking Britain's enemies of the day—the Danes.

His Service chiefs discussed the problem in terms of bows and arrows, spears and slings. In May 1947, they talked of 4,000 lb. blockbusters, "Uncle Toms", 1,050 lb. rocket projectiles—fired from aircraft travelling at 500 m.p.h.—1,000 lb. bombs filled with highly inflammable liquid; mobile radar control, and various other refinements of offensive and defensive airpower embodied in the latest jet Meteors, Tempests, Seafoxes, Brigands, Hornets, Fireflies and EPRs. And who knows what else besides.

"Play-Back" Of The Past

Highlight of the course was a demonstration of these weapons over the West Down ranges, but the main business of the course was to show the generals and admirals the various stages of World War II. But even while we marvelled at this display of deadly accurate marksmanship combined with high explosive power, we knew that this was more a "play-back" of the past than a forecast of the future.

Before the exercise started, the commandant of the school, Air Vice-Marshal L. O. Brown, told me: "It is an outline of air support development as we see it today. But this morning I pointed out to the course that modern development in high-speed aircraft and in the arms potential of single aircraft, owing to the weapons that are coming along, will undoubtedly foreshadow changes in this organisation."

"High speeds are going to complicate our defence chiefly, and the increased potential of the single aircraft means that we have to intercept single aircraft rather than great masses."

"We are not sufficiently advanced at the moment to put across new achievements, but these will come soon."

"Offence is increasing at the expense of defence. Therefore, from a tactical Air Force point of view, our first job is to keep air off the Army. That is going to be a hard job."

These are not just the fancies of writers of scientific fiction; both these new weapons were mentioned recently in official reports, and experiments with them are now being carried on at various laboratories in the United States.

Glen L. Martin, U.S. airplane builder, testifying publicly before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, revealed that the armed services were experimenting with irradiated clouds which, he said, might prove more effective than atomic bombs.

Lingering Death
After the hearing, Martin told reporters, the cloud could be made without using atomic bombs and formation of the cloud would not be accompanied by an explosion, since a shock is used to generate the cloud. It might be as large as a square mile and could be laid by aircraft flying at great altitudes. They produced a lingering death.

Martin, who is now engaged in the production of guided missiles, stated without reservation that the United States now has an atomic bomb more powerful than the one used at Nagasaki, which was officially acknowledged to be more powerful than the one used at Hiroshima.

Two days after Martin's revelations a sensational scientific report on bacteriological warfare was published in the Journal of Immunology.

In sober, scientific language the report—Dr. Theodore, Rosebury and Dr. Elvin Kabat of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons—stated the point that bacteriological warfare permitted the development of certain properties of germs for use in the deliberate propagation of epidemics.

Black Plague
High on the list of 33 effective diseases "weapons" for future wars described by Rosebury and Kabat was the pneumonic form of black plague, psittacosis, or parrot fever, tularemia, or rabbit fever.

ing to be our most difficult task in the future as I see it. We hope to get the solution."

"Uncle Tom" Makes His Bow

Dive rocket attacks by jet aircraft provided the most spectacular feature of the Offensive Wing operations which took place near West Lavington. They were made in dives between 30 and 40 degrees, the rockets being released in salvoes up to sixteen at about 600 yards from the target and whooshing home into some sorry-looking tanks with devastating effect. New sights have added to the accuracy with which the Seafire and Firefly now do their stuff. After the "Tempest" V Meteor IV—its wings completely clipped and its span altered since a predecessor broke the world's speed record a few months ago, and a pretty sight when it's not showing its fangs—and Sen Hornet had done their worst, the solitary American plane on view, the "Avenger" unloaded its 1,050 lb. Uncle Tom. This projectile is still in the experimental stage, but the size of its head indicates it has the potential effect of a 500 lb. bomb with the added deadly accuracy of the rocket. The commentator mildly remarked that it also had a considerable morale effect on the enemy; a pleasing understatement.

"Cab Rank Patrol"

There was also a "cab rank patrol" of Tempests with 20 mm. cannon and 250 lb. bombs being briefed by an Air Controller team in a "bottle" (armoured scout car) to attack a particular ground target; a Tempest roasting out an imaginary enemy from pillboxes, trenches and woods with "Napalm" firebombs; a strategic attack by Avro Lincoln bombers following the marking of the target by Pathfinder Mosquitoes; and medium bombers carrying out an attack entirely under the guidance of mobile radar control from the ground. This enables them to bomb in or above cloud, up to 35 miles at 10,000 feet from the location of the equipment, and also facilitates night bombing. This radar apparatus can control up to six aircraft in formation every ten minutes and it was told that its accuracy in operations in the last war was 50 per cent of the bombs within a circle of 140 yards radius of the aiming point.

In the fly past and acrobatic display which concluded the exercise, there was ample opportunity to admire the graceful lines and manoeuvrability of the new Meteor—world speed record holder Group Captain Donaldson says that a squadron of this type in the Battle of Britain would have disposed of the Luftwaffe on its own; the De Havilland Vampire II, with its characteristic tall, spinning and looping at a fantastic speed; Coastal Command's Brigand, with its 18-inch torpedo and four cannon; the Seafire, with its distinctive engine noise; the Sea Fury, which can hit 470 m.p.h. and may carry rockets, bombs or long range tanks; the latest Firefly, carrying everything but the kitchen stove; and that master bomber Avro Lincoln II with its new cannon turret.

Despite this surfeit of high-speed weapons, the most disappointing sight was the lack of the Air Council, no 4,000 pounders were dropped because of reports of damaged property in neighbouring villages during the rehearsal. I drove twice through Market Lavington, which was alleged to have suffered most, on the day of exercise, and there were certainly no outward and visible signs of any damage to any windows. Air Vice-Marshal (Continued at foot of Col. 7)

Good Morning: This Will Wake You Up

Washington, June 7. If war ever breaks out again, we may look back with longing to the days when we thought that with the advent of the atomic bomb warfare had reached its limit in frightfulness.

By the time radio-active clouds released from airplanes had spread corrosion and horrible, lingering death over large areas and cities had been subjected to man-made epidemics of the black plague or parrot fever, we may well think of the atomic bomb which razed Hiroshima to the ground as just a third rate weapon of destruction, hardly worthy to be used in a really up-to-date war.

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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"See there? I told you the prosecutor always fights fire with fire!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

TAKE WINNING CHANCES

IF YOU want for an absolutely sure thing before you will bid a grand slam, you may have an awful long time to wait. The successful player, who every once in a while puts the big slam bonus on his score, is the fellow who, taken winning chances—those in which he has an appreciable greater chance to gain than to lose. The same principle applies to grand slams as to any other level of bidding—measure the size of the possible gain against the possible loss. Even here, however, great is the probability of success or failure of your effort.

♠ A 8 4 3
♥ A 7 5 2
♦ K 10 8
♣ Q 9

♠ K Q 10 7
♥ 5 2
♦ J 10 6
♣ J 8 3

♠ J 9
♥ K 8
♦ A K 6 5 3 2
♣ A K 6

(Dealer: South. East-West vulnerable.)

South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠
2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠
3 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠ 6 ♠
4 ♠ 5 ♠ 6 ♠ 7 ♠

After South ran thirteen consecutive tricks—which also could have been run just as well at 7-No Trumps—East criticised South for his bidding. That worthy, Edward Leaker, been in radio program planning as well as other things, admitted that his second bid of 3-Clubs was a bit unorthodox, but a rather neat way of finding if his partner could fit

♠ A 8 4 3
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♣ Q 9

♠ K Q 10 7
♥ 5 2
♦ J 10 6
♣ J 8 3

♠ J 9
♥ K 8
♦ A K 6 5 3 2
♣ A K 6

(Dealer: South. Neither side vulnerable.)

What pretty play can South build to make a second extra trick at 3-No Trumps after West leads the spade 2?

♠ A 8 4 3
♥ A 7 5 2
♦ K 10 8
♣ Q 9

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(Dealer: South. Neither side vulnerable.)

diamonds well enough to show a preference.

After North bid the 3-Diamonds, Mr. Leaker was ready for big business, so used the Blackwood 4-No Trumps to ask about aces. He felt sure North would have at least one to justify his free bid over West's 1-Spade on the first round, and therefore he would, at the worst be willing to seek 6-Diamonds. When the response of 5-Hearts showed two aces, he went all the way to the grand slam.

East pointed out that South could not possibly know about North's two aces. Maybe not. But the club Q was not required; a ruff would have served just as well. And the diamond Q probably would have been unnecessary. If North had four little trumps, or even the J-10 if East held the guarded Q and advertised it by his bad double. In addition to which, Mr. Leaker knew North as a most conservative bidder.

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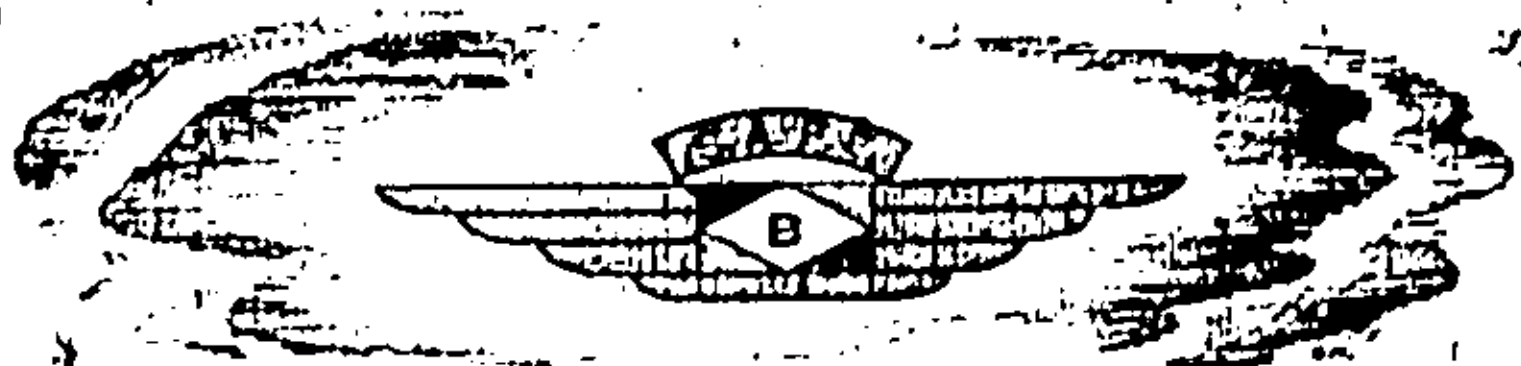
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FRENCH "GENERAL STRIKE"

Fifty Power Plants Idle; Ray Of Hope For Peaceful Settlement

Taken "Strike" By 100,000 Students

Paris, June 9.

Fifty power plants across France were idle tonight, the Federation of Gas and Electricity Workers announced, as the country's Socialist Premier, M. Ramadier, issued a statement saying that he will address the National Assembly tomorrow on the railway strike and the general picture.

With the country under the shadow of a virtual general strike by the coming weekend, the Premier also announced a move to break the three-day railway strike negotiations' deadlock. He will meet with the union leaders tomorrow morning.

This first ray of hope for a peaceful settlement of the growing labour crisis came after workers at the 50 power stations across the country had stopped their generators in a lock-out, increasing the chaos already created by the railway strike.

The shutdown of the power stations came a few hours after the leaders of the Gas and Electricity Workers Federation had rejected the Government's compromise wage proposals as unacceptable. France's industry would automatically be brought to a standstill by a simultaneous joint strike of railway workers, and observers here said that unless an unexpected, rapid and radical settlement is made, the country might well be faced with a virtual general strike by the end of this week.

The power men ceased work as the railway strike—declared official tonight—became general throughout France. The gas and electricity strike was developing all day, with four stations ceasing operations during the morning and several others instituting a "go slow" movement, thus further handicapping the negotiations for a general settlement of the railway strike just as the Federation was preparing to confer with the Government on the union's claim for a 15 per cent wage increase.

The strike in the electricity and gas industries was cut short two weeks ago when the Government appointed an arbitrator to work out a solution between the Government's offer and the union's claims for higher wages.

More Trouble

Meanwhile, further labour trouble is brewing. For Friday of this week the Federation of Public Employees, which includes municipal employees, street cleaners and the Paris Underground workers, has announced a 24-hour protest strike.

One of the six non-Communist members of the Railwaymen's Union—a 35-man executive—today complained that the majority of the executive is waiting for orders from elsewhere on whether to extend the strike or negotiate.

The Government said today that food supplies were still not affected by the strike, though some workers had threatened to stop food trains. Workers were warned that if this were done, or if steps were taken to stop the Government's

read passenger services, action would be taken.

The British Embassy in Paris announced today that it had arranged for three military buses to carry Britons stranded in Paris by the railway strike to Calais for transportation back to England. This service will start tomorrow morning.

Student Strike

After a 48-hour token strike, 100,000 students today prepared to return to classes tomorrow. This strike was declared throughout France in protest against a prospective rise of tuition fees.

The Students Federation announced that it would soon address an open letter to the National Assembly protesting against any such rise in fees.—Reuter.

SNOW ON BEN NEVIS

Fort William, June 9. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Isles, had a fresh coating of snow today covering the mountain for 1,000 feet down from the summit. In the valley there is alternate sunning and cold rain showers.—Reuter.

Charity Begins At Sydney

Sydney, June 9.

A result of a Methodist Minister's appeal, Sydney waterside workers have stopped loading iron consignments to New Guinea to repair war damaged houses.

The Waterside Workers' Federation is now considering banning the export of all building material in short supply in Australia.

The Reverend G. van Gerde, head of the South Sydney Methodist Mission, had told the men: "Assist fellow workers living in damp dingy houses in the Redfern district where eight deaths within a fortnight are attributable to dampness."

Redfern is one of Sydney's poorest suburbs, where about 600 houses damaged in a hailstorm in January are still unrepaired and leak badly when rain falls.—Reuter.

MacArthur Calls For Japan Treaty

Tokyo, June 10.

General MacArthur today called once more for a Japanese peace treaty, the sooner the better, and hailed the forthcoming reopening of Japanese private trade on August 15 as a "step which partially lifts the economic blockade of Japan, a sound step but only a partial one."

The Supreme Commander said: "This is a step which partially lifts the economic blockade of Japan, a sound step, but only a partial one. Japan is so lacking in indigenous materials that it must trade or starve."

"Despite this action, its economy will remain precarious until trade is completely restored to normal channels, which means private-trade channels."

"While the present measure is merely palliative, it is probably the best that can be done until we have peace. It will give some measure of relief to all concerned, but falls far short of full economic solution. This can be only attained through the medium of a peace treaty and the sooner this is accomplished the better it is, not only for Japan, but for the world."

Lower SCAP levels are even more sanguine than Gen. MacArthur regarding the effect of the arrival in Japan of 400 private businessmen in August. Pointing out that practically the same procedure for consummating transactions must be carried out, one official said: "The only difference will be that they can complete here in

Bids To SCAP

Although visiting businessmen will be allowed "unrestricted" contacts with Japanese producers, many contracts will be made on the basis of bids to SCAP—regardless of personal preferences either Japanese or Allied contractors.

This justifies the order of SCAP to realise more on a transaction and begin to pay off imports costs, but is not expected to carry enthusiasm along the first wave of trade representatives.

It is also noted that such staples as silk, cotton and textiles in 1947 will not be available to private trade because of prior government-to-government commitments.—United Press.

Gandhi Expects Violence

New Delhi, June 9.

Mahatma Gandhi expects a possible deluge of violence in India. He has renounced his former determination to live for 125 years.

The 77-year-old spiritual leader, who has devoted his life to Indian unity, announced today sorrowfully in "Harijan" that in present-day India "there is no place for me. I have given up the hope of living 125 years. I might last a year or two but that is a different matter."

Gandhi said that he had no wish to live any longer if India is to be submerged in a deluge of violence, as it is threatening to do. Gandhi said that India is fast becoming the "laughing stock of the world" and he asked the Indians what had happened to the non-violence campaign in which (he said) he led them to Independence.

Gandhi said: "I have to hang my head in shame. Will India present to the world a lesson of peace or of hatred and violence, of which the world is already sick unto death?"—United Press.

Ukrainians Being "Deported"

Warsaw, June 9.

A large group of Ukrainian nationalists, who refused to emigrate to Soviet Ukraine, are to be deported from the province of Rzeszow to the Masurian lakes district of what was formerly Eastern Prussia.

Police authorities reported that not only did the Ukrainians, as an organised group, refuse emigration but they adopted an attitude "hostile to Poland," actively supporting "terrorist nationalists."

Following their transportation, they are to be distributed among the Polish population and their former homes will be occupied by Poles.

The numbers involved in this operation are not yet known but it is on a considerable scale.—Reuter.

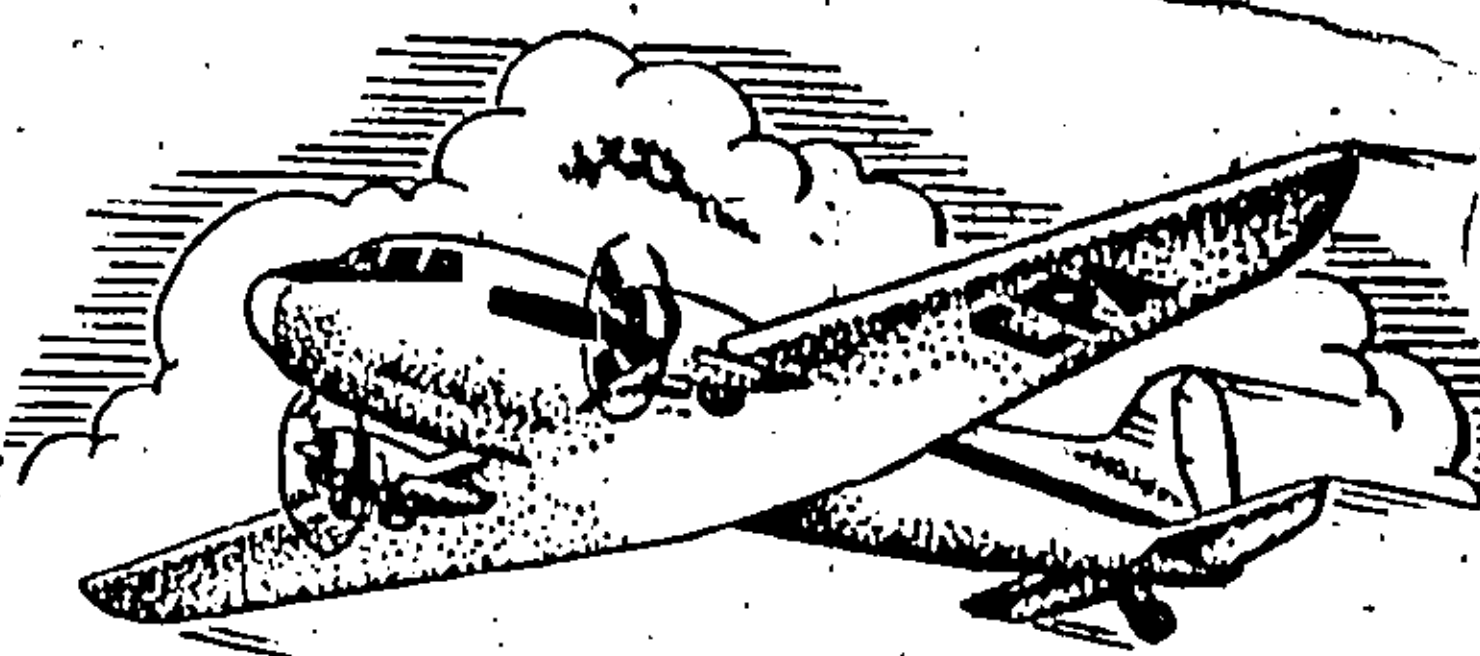
Baptist World Conference

Copenhagen, June 8.

Five thousand delegates, including 1,000 Americans and 400 Britons, are invited to attend the first post-war Congress of the Baptist World Alliance, which opens in Copenhagen next month.

The European representatives, it is hoped, will include Germans, Latvians and Slavs. Delegates from Cuba, Africa, China and India have been invited.

The plea for worldwide racial toleration voiced by President Franklin Roosevelt at the last World Congress held in Atlanta in 1939, will be repeated at the next conference.—Reuter.



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Surprise Bid For A New Parley

Detroit, June 9.

The CIO Auto Workers Union, in a last-minute bid for peaceful solution of their contract difficulties with the strike-impaired Briggs Manufacturing Company, today asked for resumption of the talks.

The Company, facing a Wednesday morning strike deadline for its 20,000 production workers, agreed immediately and a new peace parley was set for Tuesday morning.

The surprise bid for a new parley came after a wildcat strike forced the closing of one of the Briggs plants 48 hours before the deadline for a general walkout by 20,000 Briggs workers.—United Press.

San Jose, June 10.

In recent weeks, 18 Japanese have applied for first papers for United States citizenship at the County Clerk's office, but the nation's Naturalization Law bars Japanese from court-obtained citizenship only through birth in the United States.—Associated Press.

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SAILINGS TO

"SZECHUEN"	Hong Kong, Swatow, Sourabaya & Macassar noon 11th June
"HANYANG"	Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin 11.15h June
"SHANAN"	Swatow 3 p.m. 15th June
"SIANTUNG"	Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow & Tsamkong 10 a.m. 16th June
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 17th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"TSINAN"	Swatow a.m. 12th June
"SIANTUNG"	Tamkang p.m. 12th June
"SIANTUNG"	Macassar, Sandakan & Semporna 12th June
"SIANTUNG"	Haiphong, Pakhoi & Hoihow 14th June
"SIANTUNG"	Shanghai 7 a.m. 14th June
"KWEIYANG"	Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 15th June

CANTON RIVER LINE

"WUSUEI"	Arrives 5 p.m. 11th June
"FATSHAN"	Sails 3 a.m. 13th June
	Arrives 3.30 p.m. 13th June
	Sails 5 a.m. 15th June

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE**Arrivals from**

"GLENIFFER"	U.K. via Straits 12th June
"BELLEROPHON"	U.K. via Rotterdam 22nd June

Sailings to

"STENTOR"	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow via Port Said 17th June
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NEW YORK SERVICE**Arrivals from**

"ADRASTUS"	U.S.A. via Manila Mid June
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Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Sailings to

"TAIPING"	Sydney 12th June
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Baggage launch	Queen's Pier 2.30 p.m.	Police Pier 2.45 p.m.
Passenger launch	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.

"YUNNAN"	Sydney & Melbourne 3rd Week June
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Atlantic Coast	July	mv. "HAILANIP"
Pacific Coast	Early June	mv. "DONA AURORA"
	July	mv. "BATAAN"

ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
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Manila	IN PORT	S.S. "HALEAKALA"
Atlantic Coast	IN PORT	mv. "BALI"
Los Angeles	Early July	mv. "DONA AURORA"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
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Shanghai	18th June	S.S. "HALEAKALA"
Atlantic Coast	15th June	mv. "BALI"

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S.S. "SAMDAUNTLESS"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, & Leth.	Mid June
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M.S. "SALLY MAERSK"	June 24
M.S. "LAURA MAERSK"	July 29
M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK"	Aug. 22

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M.S. "LAURA MAERSK"	July 3
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DIVORCES IN STANLEY
Special Bill To Be Introduced
Validity Of
Decrees

The validity of decrees granted in the divorce suit of Winifred May Dalziel and Adam Gray Dalziel, granted by the Supreme Court of Hong Kong on June 8th, 1942 and December 10th, 1942, will be the subject of a special bill, the first reading of which will be moved by the Attorney-General at Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

The bill is entitled "an ordinance to remove doubts as to the validity of certain decrees granted in the Colony for the dissolution of a marriage."

A decree nisi was granted on June 8th, 1942 and a decree absolute on December 10th, 1942, for the dissolution of the marriage, which was solemnized on November 2nd, 1938, in the Registry Office, Victoria.

In the objects and reasons attached to the bill, it is stated:—

Stanley Divorces

"In the period of the Japanese occupation of the Colony, the Supreme Court held sittings at the Internment Camp at Stanley in exercise of divorce jurisdiction. Doubt has been expressed as to the validity of the exercise of such jurisdiction for reason that, in the period and in the circumstances then prevailing, the powers of the Supreme Court should, in law, be regarded as having been in abeyance."

"As a consequence of such doubts various persons who had been parties to divorce proceedings initiated, continued, or concluded before the Supreme Court at Stanley during the period of enemy occupation, have re-commenced proceedings before the Supreme Court in the years 1946 and 1947."

Removal Of Doubts

"In the case of Dalziel v. Dalziel commencement of new proceedings in Divorce is not maintainable for the reason that the petitioner, in reliance on the full validity of the proceedings concluded before the Supreme Court at Stanley, has re-married."

"The object of this Bill is, therefore, to provide by statute for the removal of any doubts regarding the validity of decrees granted in the case Dalziel v. Dalziel by the Supreme Court at Stanley and by such means formally to confirm and declare the validity of such decrees."

At about 9.30 a.m. yesterday a Chinese male, dressed in a blue shirt and white trousers and wearing a white sun-helmet and sunglasses, called at 14 Junction Road, ground floor, occupied by Hui Kwong-yam, manager of the Yuen Kee Dairy of Diamond Hill.

Claiming to be a water-meter inspector, the man gained admittance into the floor and immediately proceeded to search the premises. When the occupier had recovered from his surprise he asked the intruder what it was all about.

On the "visit" drawing a revolver, Hui sprang out of the front door closely followed by Mrs. Hui. The "inspector," who apparently got the wind-up, dashed out into the street and ran towards the Hau Wong Temple.

Hui's attempt to catch up with the armed man by jumping into a passing taxi proved futile. A report of the attempted robbery was later made to the Kowloon City Police Station.

Gold resumed its up grade yesterday after opening at \$274.50 a tael it steadily climbed to \$277.50 at the close, with the undertone very strong.

Piastres fluctuated rather violently, prices ranging from \$11.19 to \$11.57 to 100. It had opened at \$11.35 and closed at \$11.54.

Chinese—National—Currency futures opened at 13 1/2 cents and closed at 12 1/2 cents. Spot opened at 16 1/2 cents and closed at 16 1/2 cents (for CN\$1,000).

U.S. dollars and Sterling further weakened and were down to \$1.57 and \$1.30 respectively. Australian pounds were again unchanged at \$12.50.

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ARABS TO STRIKE

Jerusalem, June 9.

The Palestine Arab Higher Committee has decided to call a countrywide strike for June 16—the day when the United Nations Committee on Palestine is due to begin its mission.

The strike will coincide with the Arab Higher Committee's present boycott of the United Nations Committee—Reuter.

Lost Birth Certificates

A question about the reported loss of birth certificates as a result of the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong will be asked by Mr. M. K. Lo at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday.

Mr. Lo will ask:—

(a) Is it the fact that many applications have been received by Government from or on behalf of persons who were born in the Colony and whose births were duly registered with the Registrar of Births and Deaths, but the registers were lost as a result of the Japanese occupation, for the issue of new birth certificates?

(b) Is it the fact that the Government's replies to such applications have been to the effect that Government has no authority to re-register such births and that the question of re-registration is still under consideration?

(c) How long has the question of re-registration been under consideration and when will a decision be announced?

(d) Will Government make a statement on the position generally?

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